BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

MOORE BAYOU WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.
Public Water Supply Name

MS0140012 - 0140051 - 0140052

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	
	☐ Advertisement in local paperXX On water bills☐ Other	
	Date customers were informed: 5 /30 / 12	
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:	
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/	
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
	Name of Newspaper: THE CLARKSDALE PRESS REGISTER & QUITMAN COUNTY DEMOCRATE	Г
	Date Published: <u>5 /23 / 201 2</u> <u>5/31/2012</u>	
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	
	Date Posted://	
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www	
CERT	FICATION	
Consiste Departi	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct a cent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi ment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date	m in nd is State
√SEC	RETARY/TREASURER Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215	
	Phone: 601-576-7518	

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2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Moore Bayou Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0140012, 0140051 & 0140052 May 2012

2012 JUN -6 AM 10: 43

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Moore Bayou Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles M. Veazey at 662-326-6921. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meeting. They are held annually on the second Tuesday of each August at 6:00 PM at the Coahoma County Court House in the Supervisor's room.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per hillion (pph) or Micrograms per liter - one part per hillion corresponds to one minute in 2 000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID	#: 01400	012		TEST RESU	ULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganio	Contai	minants						
8. Arsenic	N	2011	2.4	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff fron orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
8. Arsenic	N N	2011	.008	No Range No Range	ppb	n/a 2	2	

14. Copper	N	2009/11	.1	0	ppm	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011	2.18	No Range	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2011	8.4	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	on By	-Product	S				,	
81. HAA5	N	2011	12.25	4 - 22	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011	57.5	14 - 107	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	.6	.57	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID #:	01400)51	7	TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contai	ninants						
8. Arsenic	N	2011	.9	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2011	.008	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
14. Copper	N	2011	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011	.361	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2011	3.4	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection	n By-I	Product	S					
81. HAA5	N	2011	14.75	8 - 21	ppb	0	6	disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011	40.75	30 - 50	ppb	0	8	chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	.7	.59	ppm	0	MDRL =	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID	#: 014 0	052	Т	TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

8. Arsenic	N	2011	2.5	No Range	ppb	n/a		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2011	.014	No Range	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009*	.8	0	ppm	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2011	.503	No Range	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009*	2	0	ppb	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2011	2.6	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfecti	on By	-Produc	ts					
Chlorine	N	2011	.7	.59	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 — December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Moore Bayou Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Publisher's Fee \$ 387. \(\frac{\partial}{\rho}\rho \frac{3}{3} \frac{\partial}{\rho}\rightarrow
\[\frac{\rho \rho}{3} \frac{3}{00} \] **Proof-of Publication**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY OF OUITMAN PERSONALLY appeared before me, a notary public in and for said County and State, CAROL P. KNIGHT, who after being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the publisher of the QUITMAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT, a newspaper published weekly in the City of Marks, in said County and State and that the Marie Bayon Water Associate a true copy of which is here attached, was published for_ _consecutive weekly issues in said newspaper as follows: Volume Number Date **20** / Z 20 20 20 I also certify that the QUITMAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT is the official newspaper of Quitman County, Mississippi, and all incorporated towns therein, and that it is a legal newspaper, having been published consecutively each week for more than one year immediately preceding the publication of the

(Signed) Carol Kught
Publisher

attached legal advertisement.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

154 day of June 2012

Vician B. Marks Notary Public

My Commission Expires April 19, 2015

SEAL MILLIAN B. NORACINA B. NOTARY PUBLIC ID No. 15409
My Comm Expires April 19, 2015
MAN COURS B. MISSISSINIA

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Moore Bayou Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0140012, 0140051 & 0140052 May 2012

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The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determination. The wells for the Moore Bayou Water made has been terminated to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Moore Bayou Water made a lower susceptibility renking to contamination.

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PWS ID#	: 01404	012		TEST RES	Unit	INCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Contaminant	Violetion V/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Datacts or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -mont				
Inorganic	Conta	ninants		and the second				Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from	
	l N	2011	2.4	No Range	ppb	n/a		orchards; runori morri grass	
B. Arsenic		4 100		No Range	pom	2		Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of nature	
10. Barium	N	2011	.806	100 (300,000				deposits	
	N	2011	8	No Range	ppb	100	100	erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromlum	<u> </u>	<u>l:</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	38,000	1.70(100)00		Corresion of household plumbing	
		2009/11	I.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	systems; erosion of flatoral vectives	
14. Copper	N				ppm	4	- 4	Erosion of natural deposits, wash.	
16. Fluoride	N	2011	2.18	No Range	~""	4		discharge from retuizer and	
							AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
17 Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb	50	50		
21. Selenium	N	2011	8.4	No Range	ppb			refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
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81. HAA5	N		57.5	14 - 107	dqq	0		By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
82 TTHM	N	2011]"			1 0	MORL-	4 Water additive used to control	
(ribstomethenes) N	2011	.6	.5 7	ppm	"	<u> </u>	rnicrobes	

The Moore Bayou Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We sek that all our customers help us proted our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our chitdren's future.

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peen.	N	-5003a	z	0	qdd	0	G1=14	Corrosion of household plumping.
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2012 JUN -6 AM 10: 43

The Clarksdale

Aress Register

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF COAHOMA

COUNTY OF COAF	IOMA			
undersigned agent, of a n	ewspaper, printed an	d published in the City	of Clarksdale, in the coun	sher, general manager, or his ity and state aforesaid, called a notice of which a true copy
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For the Clarksdale Press Register

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Quitman County Democrat

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May 31,

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2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Moore Bayou Water Association, Inc. PWS# 0140012, 0140051 & 0140052May 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilsox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report contamining detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Moore Bayou Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Charles M. Veazey at 662-325-6921. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meeting. They are held annually on the second Tuesday of each August at 6:00 PM at the Coahoma County Court Mouse in the Supervisor's room.

We routinely monifor for constituents in your drinking water faccording to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1" to December 31", 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land of underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as virtuees and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural svestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as sails and motals, which can be naturally occurring or result from unben charm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic weatewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pasticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and valatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that top water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's exportant to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water posses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand fliese terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Confaminant Level (MCL) - The 'Maximum Allowed' (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Confaminant Leval Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the leval of a confaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mp/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per lifer - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. TEST RESULTS PWS ID #: 0140012 Range of Detects MCLG MOL. Likely Source of Contamination Dode Level or #,of Samples Detected Measun -ment MCL/ACI Inorganic Contaminants Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from No Range pob rva. 2.4 2011 8. Arsenic N orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refinence, eroson of natural 2011 No Range pom 2 10. Barrum N daposits Discharge from steel and pulp miles, erosion of natural deposits 100 opb 13. Chromium 2011 8 No Range

t4. Copper	N	2009/11	.*	0	ppm	1.3	AL=13	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluorida	N	2011	2.18	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong tests; discharge from ferblizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	opb	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selesium	N	2011	8.4	No Range	pp0	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and matal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Disinfection								
01 HAAS	N	2011	12.25	4 - 22	ppb	0	- 6	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTVM (Total Irinalomethanes)	14	2011	57.5	14 - 107	dqq	O	8	By-product of directing water chlorination.

MORL = 4 | Water additive used to control

PWS ID#	: 0140	051	1	EEST RESU	LIS				
Corseminant :	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCs	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic	Contai	minants			***************************************				
8 Arsenic	N	2011	0	No Range	ppb	nia	50	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and sisteronics production wastes	
10. Basium	N	2011	.008	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinences; erosion of natus deposits	
14. Copper	N	2011	3	ō	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	
16, Fluoride	N	2011	361	No Range	opm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2011	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
21 Selenium	N	2011	3.4	No Range	bbp	50	50		
Disinfectio	n By-F	'roducts							
II HAAS	N	2011	14.75	8 - 21	ppb	D	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
32 TTHM Total rhelomethanes)	N	2011	40.75	30-50	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Ohlorine	M	2011	7	5-9	ррин	a	MORL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	

PWSID	#: 014 0	052	1	TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACS	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

8. Arsenic	N.	2011	2.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastas
10. Barium	N .	2011	014	No Range	btru	2	2	
14 Copper	N	2009*	.8	0	ppm	1.3	AL≅1.3	Corrosion of household plurishing systems; crosion of ristural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
16 Fluoride	N	2011	.503	Ne Range	pgin)	4	4	
17. Lead	и	2009*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corresion of frousehold pasmoing systems, excessor of natural deposits
21. Sekeniyan	N	2011	20	No Range	ppo	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refinenes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water mosts, health standards—to an indicator of motifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compilance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water of drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.eps.gov/safewater/flead. The Mississipp State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601,576,7582 if you wish to have your water tested

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances An activise of entropy water factorized to precise the content of a substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to content at least small amounts of sortis content and the presence of content and sold content and the water presence in the content and the content and protected to content and the content

Some people may be more visinerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoine organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CUC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosportdum, and other microbiological conteminants are available from the Safe Orinking Water Hotfine 1-800-426-4791.

*****A MESSAGE FROM MEDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING***
In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 — December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the acheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compiliance semples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compilance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 901,576,7518.

The Moore Bayou Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. You way of site and our children's future.

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